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The Japanese Species of the Genus *Retinia* GUENÉE, with Description of a New Species (Lepidoptera : Tortricidae)

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Abstract Japanese species of *Retinia* GUENÉE (= *Petrova* HEINRICH) are reviewed. *R. jezoensis* NASU, n. sp., is described from Japan (Hokkaido). Three Japanese species of *Petrova* are newly transferred to *Retinia*: *R. cristata* (WALSINGHAM); *R. coeruleostriana* (CARADJA); *R. monopunctata* (OKU). Adults and genitalia of these four species are figured, and keys to species are given.

Key words Tortricidae, Olethreutinae, *Retinia* GUENÉE, *Retinia jezoensis* NASU, n. sp., key to Japanese species.

Retinia GUENÉE, 1845, was treated by FERNALD (1908) as a junior objective synonym of *Rhyacionia* HÜBNER, [1825], based on the type species designation of *Phalaena Tortrix buoliana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER]. Recently LERAUT (1979) pointed out that the first designation of the type species was *Retinia resinana* GUENÉE (= *Phalaena Tinea resinella* LINNAEUS) designated by DESMAREST (1857), and regarded *Petrova* HEINRICH, 1923 (type species : *Retinia comstockiana* FERNALD, 1879), as a junior subjective synonym of *Retinia*.

Retinia is distributed in the Holarctic region, and over 20 species are recorded. Three species, which have been assigned to *Petrova*, occur in Japan. In the present paper, these species are newly transferred to *Retinia*, and a new species from Japan is described.

Genus *Retinia* GUENÉE

Retinia GUENÉE, 1845 : 180. Type species : *Retinia resinana* GUENÉE, 1845 = *Phalaena Tinea resinella* LINNAEUS, 1758, by subsequent designation (DESMAREST, 1857 : 224); LERAUT, 1979 : 339; LERAUT, 1980 : 97; KARSHOLDT, 1985 : 33; RAZOWSKI, 1989 : 182.

Petrova HEINRICH, 1923 : 21. Type species: *Retinia comstockiana* FERNALD, 1879, by original designation; SWATSCHKE, 1958 : 129 (larva); MACKEY, 1959 : 51 (larva); HANNEMANN, 1961 : 118; OBRATZOV, 1964 : 159; BENTINCK & DIAKONOFF, 1968 : 106; LIU & PAI, 1977 : 51; RAZOWSKI, 1977 : 269; KUZNETZOV, 1978 : 514; LERAUT, 1979 : 339 (synonym of *Retinia*); KAWABE, 1982 : 132; PARK, 1983b : 680; KUZNETZOV, 1989 : 728.

Head rough above. Labial palpus short. Antenna simple. Thorax smooth. Forewing elongate-triangular, costal fold absent. As shown in Fig. 1, forewing with 12 veins, all veins separated; R_4 to costa; R_5 to termen; CuA_1 bent up; CuP rudimentary; in discal cell, stem of R_{4+5} (chorda) and M-stem distinct. Hindwing with 9 veins; M_3

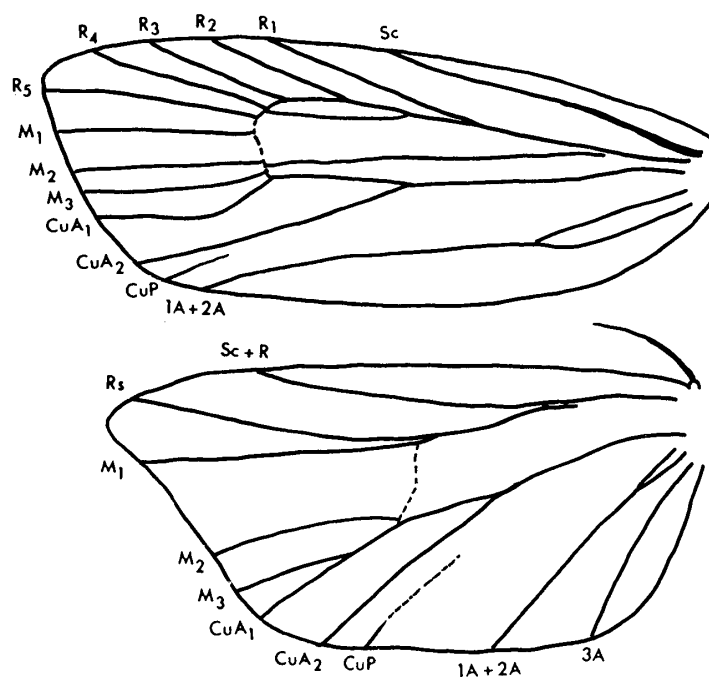


Fig. 1. Wing venation of *Retinia cristata* (WALSINGHAM), ♂.

and CuA₁ stalked.

Male genitalia : Uncus not developed, mound-like. Socius long, finger-shaped, setose. Gnathos weakly sclerotized. Aedeagus short, cone-shaped, armed with many deciduous cornuti. Valva constricted deeply, with a ventral concavity which extends from distal edge of sacculus to cucullus, and clasper of a sclerotized triangular process on posterior edge of basal opening, the inner surface hairy at base. Cucullus oval or round, armed with numerous setae.

Female genitalia : Papillae anales flat. Seventh sternite broadly sclerotized. Sterigma of a ring-like sclerite surrounding ostium bursae, not fused with 7th sternite, lamella postvaginalis sometimes enlarged. Ductus bursae sclerotized medially; ductus seminalis originating from anterior end of the sclerite. Corpus bursae globular, sprinkled with numerous spinules; signa of two wide blades, the tips round.

Biology. Larvae feed on various species of pines, firs and spruces, boring into shoots, bark or cones and forming a nodule of pitch and frass over the part attacked (HEINRICH, 1923; MACKEY, 1959; KOMAI, 1986). Larvae or pupae overwinter in shoots or cones, and pupation takes place in the same parts (ISSIKI & MUTUURA, 1961; YAMAZAKI, 1976; BRADLEY *et al.*, 1979; KOMAI, 1986).

According to OKU & SATOH (1971) and SATOH & OKU (1974), the feeding behavior of *R. coeruleostriana* (CARADJA) (= *splendida* OKU et SATOH, = *gemmeata* KUZNETZOV) is characteristic, that is, the larvae feed into the shoot through an old tunnel made by the adult of a scolytid beetle, *Tomicus* (= *Blastophagus*) *piniperda* (LINNAEUS), or other pine shoot moths.

The life-cycle of *R. resinella* (LINNAEUS) in Europe takes about two years for

completion (SWATSCHEK, 1958; SCHRÖDER, 1978; BRADLEY *et al.*, 1979).

Remarks. No autapomorphy of this genus is found. However, it can be recognized by the presence of ventral concavity and clasper in male genitalia.

This genus is closely related to *Blastesthia* OBRAZTSOV by the similarities of structures of genitalia and wing maculation, but differs from it in having ventral concavity of valva in male genitalia and two signa in female genitalia instead of a single large signum in *Blastesthia*.

Key to Japanese species of *Retinia* based on external characters

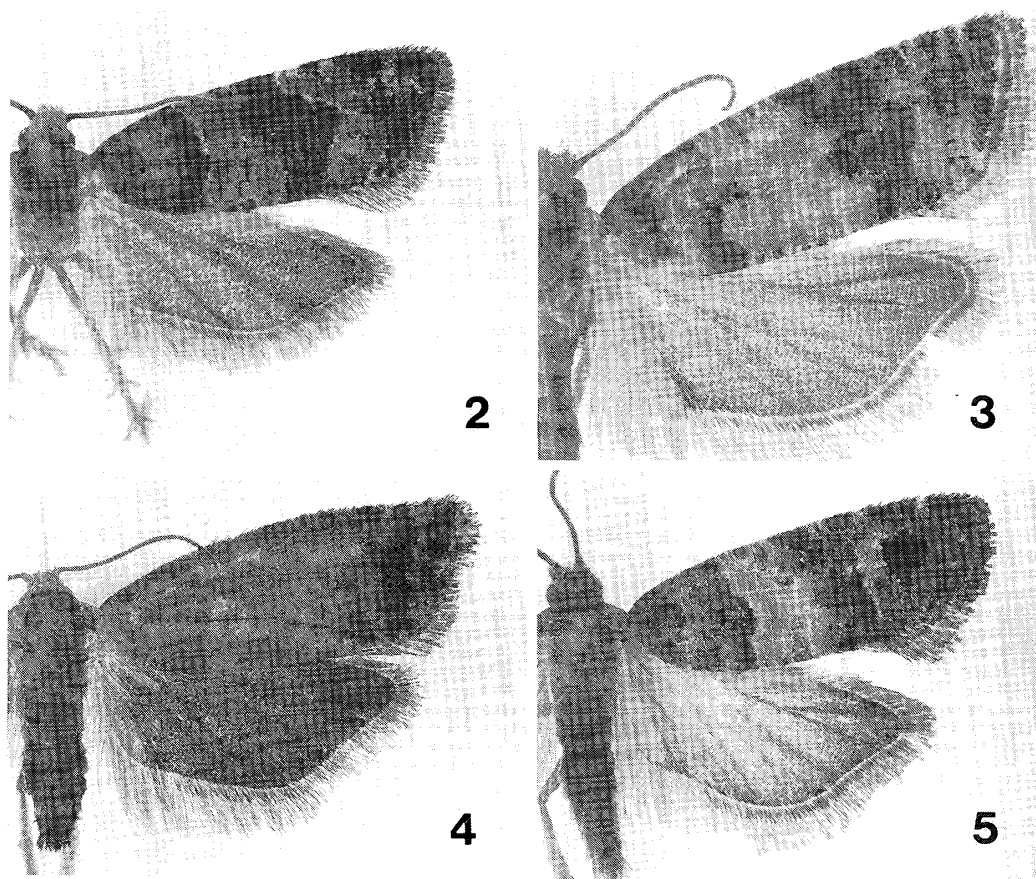
1. Head yellowish brown2
- Head gray.....3
2. Forewing ground color blackish brown; ocelloid patch obscure, indicated by an irregular plumbeous patch (Fig. 2)*jezoensis* NASU, n. sp.
- Forewing ground color rusty brown; ocelloid patch conspicuous, indicated by a plumbeous patch containing three or four black dashes (Fig. 3)
.....*cristata* (WALSINGHAM)
3. Forewing ground color orange brown, tinged with dark gray at terminal 1/5; six transverse streaks bluish-plumbeous (Fig. 4)*coeruleostriana* (CARADJA)
- Forewing ground color brownish gray; median fasciae white overlaid with gray; preapical area with a conspicuous black spot (Fig. 5).....*monopunctata* (OKU)

Key to Japanese species of *Retinia* based on male genitalia

1. Cucullus with a ventral projection (Fig. 9)*monopunctata* (OKU)
- Cucullus without ventral projection2
2. Cucullus large, round (Fig. 8)*coeruleostriana* (CARADJA)
- Cucullus small, oval (Figs. 6, 7)3
3. Saccus obtuse-angled in posterior edge; cucullus round in ventral angle (Fig. 6)
.....*jezoensis* NASU, n. sp.
- Saccus right-angled in posterior edge; cucullus acute in ventral angle (Fig. 7)
.....*cristata* (WALSINGHAM)

Retinia jezoensis n. sp. (Figs. 2, 6)

♂. Wing expanse 13.5 mm. Head yellowish brown. Antenna blackish brown. Labial palpus gray. Thorax gray. Forewing ground color blackish brown. Costa with four pairs of whitish strigulae beyond basal 1/3, the first two pairs approximate to each other; the last one obscure. Outward-oblique plumbeous streaks originating from the strigulae; the streaks from the third and fourth pairs of strigulae confluent, touching an irregular plumbeous patch, which represents ocelloid patch, above tornus. Basal patch indicated by two gray streaks, occupying basal 1/4. Median fascia indicated by two broad plumbeous streaks, which originate from the first two pairs of costal



Figs. 2–5. Adults. 2. *Retinia jezoensis* n. sp., ♂, holotype. 3. *R. cristata* (WALSINGHAM), ♂. 4. *R. coelureostriana* (CARADJA), ♀. 5. *R. monopunctata* (OKU), ♂.

strigulae and reach to middle of dorsum. On preapical area lying an irregular plumbeous spot. Cilia plumbeous, with a dark basal line. Hindwing light grayish brown; cilia light grayish brown, with a dark basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6): Uncus rudimentary. Socius long, curved inwardly. Aedeagus short, armed with 25 cornuti. Valva constricted deeply; ventral concavity shallow; clasper small. Cucullus oval, ventral angle round.

♀. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype: ♂, Hokkaido, Mt. Me-Akan, 1. VII. 1982 (Y. NASU), genitalia slide YN-359 ♂: deposited in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Food plant. Unknown.

Remarks. This species is superficially similar to the next species, *R. cristata* (WALSINGHAM), but differs in having more blackish forewing, two costal strigulae on apical 1/3 of forewing, obscure ocelloid patch indicated by an irregular plumbeous patch, obtuse-angled posterior edge of sacculus, and round ventral angle of cucullus.

Retinia cristata (WALSINGHAM), **n. comb.** (Figs. 3, 7, 10)

Enarmonia cristata WALSINGHAM, 1900 : 439.

Cydia cristata : ISSIKI, 1922 : 239.

Evetria cristata : ISSIKI, 1957 : 58, pl. 8, fig. 259 (adult); OKANO, 1959 : 260, pl. 174, fig. 21 (adult); ISSIKI & MUTUURA, 1961 : 20, figs. 15D, 16D, pl. 5, figs. A – C (larva, pupa, adult); ISSIKI & MUTUURA, 1962 : 5; MUTUURA & KOBAYASHI, 1962 : 21, figs. 4, 8, 12 (larva, pupa, ♂ ♀ genitalia); KANAMITSU, 1964 : 72; YAMAZAKI, 1969 : 40; YAMAZAKI, 1984 : 8 (larva).

Petrova cristata : OBRAZTSOV, 1964 : 163, pl. 5, figs. 3, 4 (♀ genitalia); YASUDA, 1969 : 88, pl. 43, fig. 171 (adult, larva); LIU & PAI, 1977 : 51, pl. 4, fig. 7, pl. 13, fig. 73, pl. 21, fig. 73 (adult, ♂ ♀ genitalia); MILLER, 1977 : 137, fig. 3a – c (adult, ♂ ♀ genitalia); LIU *et al.*, 1981 : 52, pl. 11, fig. 292 (adult); KAWABE, 1982 : 132, pl. 27, fig. 49 (adult); PARK, 1983a : 29; PARK, 1983b : 681, pl. 43, fig. 761 (adult); SUZUKI & KOMAI, 1984 : 108; SUGI, 1989 : 906; KAWABE, 1989 : 58.

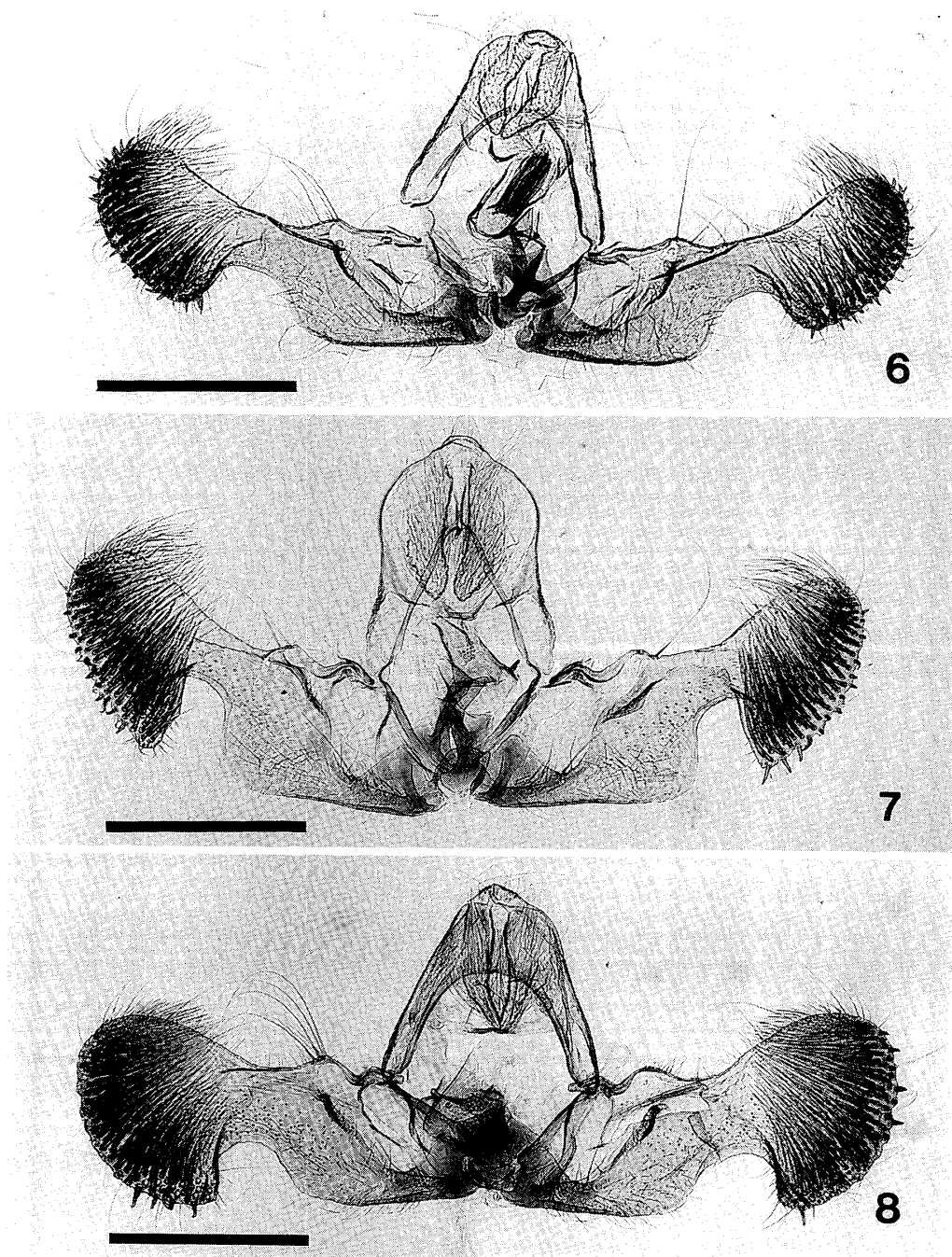
Petrova insignis HEINRICH, 1928 : 63, fig. 4 (♂ genitalia); INOUE 1954 : 94; ISSIKI, 1957 : 58 (synonym of *cristata*).

♂, ♀. Wing expanse 11.5 – 17 mm. Head yellowish brown. Forewing ground color rusty brown. Costa with six pairs of whitish strigulae beyond basal 1/3. Median fascia indicated by two broad whitish plumbeous streaks, which originate from the first two pairs of costal strigulae. Ocelloid patch conspicuous, indicated by plumbeous patch containing three or four black dashes. Hindwing light grayish brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7): Socius curved inwardly. Aedeagus armed with approximately 17 cornuti. Ventral concavity of valva shallow. Cucullus oval, ventral angle acute.

Female genitalia (Fig. 10): Apophysis posterioris shorter than apophysis anterioris. Lamella postvaginalis enlarged. Signa different in size.

Material examined. 24 ♂, 21 ♀. Honshu – Iwate Pref. : Kuriyagawa, ♂, 21. VI. 1979 (K. YASUDA). Niigata Pref. : Nika Maki, 6 ♂, 10. V. 1970 (R. SATO); Is. Sado, Tassha, ♂, 23. VII. 1969 (R. SATO). Nagano Pref. : Sigakogen, ♀, 21. IX. 1955 (T. YASUDA); Mt. Tatesinayama, ♂, 25. V. 1956 (S. MORIUTI). Gifu Pref. : Hikagedaira, 2 ♂, 10 – 12. VI. 1980 (T. TANABE), ♂, 14. VI. 1981 (K. YASUDA), ♂, 15. VI. 1981 (Y. NASU). Shizuoka Pref. : Hamanako, 2 ♀, em. 1 – 14. VII. 1958 (T. KODAMA), *ex* shoots of *Pinus thunbergii*, 2 ♀, em. 29. VI – 3. VII. 1959 (T. KODAMA), *ex* shoots of *P. thunbergii*. Aichi Pref. : Seto, 3 ♀, em. 14 – 15. VII. 1958 (T. KODAMA), *ex* shoots of *P. thunbergii*, ♀, em. 18. VII. 1958 (T. KODAMA), *ex* cone of *P. thunbergii*. Shiga Pref. : Ohmihachiman, ♂, 14. VIII. 1988 (Y. S. BAE). Nara Pref. : Mt. Kasugayama, ♂, 29. VII. 1976 (F. KOMAI). Osaka Pref. : Minoo, ♂, 9. VI. 1978 (S. HASHIMOTO), ♀, 10. V. 1979 (K. YASUDA); Ikeda, ♂, 29. IV. 1951 (T. KODAMA); Sakai, ♂, ♀, 26. VI. 1954 (A. MUTUURA), ♂, ♀, em. 14. VI. 1955 (S. MORIUTI), *ex* pine, ♀, em. 22. IV. 1957 (T. KODAMA), *ex* shoot of pine, ♀, 9. VIII. 1990 (Y. NASU); Sunagawa, 3 ♀, em. 5 – 13. VII. 1957 (T. KODAMA), *ex* shoots of pine; Mt. Iwawakisan, ♂, 25. V. 1951 (A. MUTUURA). Wakayama Pref. : Oshima, ♀, 30. IV. 1954 (T. KODAMA). Shimane Pref. : Mt. Sanbesan, ♂, 30. V. 1973 (F. KOMAI). Yamaguchi Pref. : Takanoko, ♀, em. 2. V. 1957 (T. KODAMA), *ex* shoot of pine. Shikoku – Kochi Pref. : Niida, ♂, ♀, em. 16 – 25. VII. 1960 (K. OCHI), *ex* *P. thunbergii*; Tanesaki, ♂, em. 19. VII. 1960 (K. OCHI), *ex* *P.*



Figs. 6-8. Male genitalia. 6. *Retinia jezoensis* n. sp., ♂, holotype. 7. *R. cristata* (WALSINGHAM). 8. *R. coelureostriana* (CARADJA) (Scale = 0.5 mm).

thunbergii, ♀, em. 1. VIII. 1960 (K. OCHI), ex *P. thunbergii*. Kyushu — Kagoshima Pref.: Sata, ♀, 16. X. 1958 (T. YASUDA); Is. Yakushima, Onoaida, ♂, 5. IX. 1979 (Y. NASU).

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Ryukyu), Korea, North and Central China, Thailand.

Food plant. Shoots and cones of *Pinus densiflora* SIEB. et ZUCC., *P. thunbergii*

PARL., Pinaceae (SUZUKI & KOMAI, 1984); shoot and cone of *P. massoniana* LAMB., Pinaceae (LIU & PAI, 1977).

Remarks. This species is superficially similar to the preceding species, *R. jezoensis* NASU, and the distinguishing characters between them are noted in the remarks for *jezoensis*. For the biology see ISSIKI & MUTUURA (1961) and KANAMITSU (1964).

Retinia coeruleostriana (CARADJA), **n. comb.** (Figs. 4, 8, 11)

Eucosma coeruleostriana CARADJA, 1939 : 11.

Petrova coeruleostriana : RAZOWSKI 1971 : 504, fig. 106 (♀ genitalia); KUZNETZOV, 1976a : 91; KUZNETZOV, 1976b : 24; KAWABE, 1982 : 132, pl. 27, fig. 51 (adult); SUGI, 1989 : 906.

Petrova gemmeata KUZNETZOV, 1970 : 440, fig. 9 (♂ genitalia); OKU & SATOH, 1973 : 226; SATOH & OKU, 1974 : 236, figs. 1, 2 (larva); KUZNETZOV, 1976a : 91 (synonym of *coeruleostriana*); YAMAZAKI, 1984 : 9 (larva).

Petrova splendida OKU & SATOH 1971 : 289, figs. 1–7 (adult, ♂ ♀ genitalia); OKU & SATOH, 1973 : 226 (synonym of *gemmeata*); KUZNETZOV, 1976a : 91 (synonym of *coeruleostriana*); LIU *et al.*, 1981 : 52, pl. 11, fig. 294 (adult).

♂, ♀. Wing expanse 14–16.5 mm. Head dark gray, dusted with white tipped scales. Forewing ground color orange brown, tinged with dark gray at terminal 1/5. Six transverse streaks bluish-plumbeous, the first streak located at extreme base of wing, the second at basal 1/6, the third at basal 1/4, the fourth at middle, the other two at terminal grayish area. Hindwing dark brownish gray.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8): Socius curved inwardly. Aedeagus armed with approximately 17 cornuti. Ventral concavity of valva moderate. Cucullus large, round.

Female genitalia (Fig. 11): Apophysis posterioris as long as apophysis anterioris. Signa different in size.

Material examined. 2 ♂, 3 ♀. Honshu — Nagano Pref. : Meiji-onsen, ♂, 9. VIII. 1970 (F. KOMAI). Gifu Pref. : Hikagedaira, ♀, 16. VII. 1978 (Y. NASU), ♂, 18–20. VI. 1981 (F. KOMAI), ♀, 18–21. VII. 1981 (K. YASUDA), ♀, 16–17. VII. 1987 (Y. S. BAE).

Distribution. Japan (Northern and Central Honshu), North China, USSR (Primorskii krai).

Food plant. Shoot of *Pinus densiflora* SIEB. et ZUCC., Pinaceae.

Remarks. This species is superficially similar to *Rhyacionia duplana simulata* HEINRICH, but differs in having dark gray terminal 1/5 of forewing. For the biology see SATOH & OKU (1974).

Retinia monopunctata (OKU), **n. comb.** (Figs. 5, 9, 12)

Petrova monopunctata OKU, 1968 : 233, figs. 1, 8, pl. 8, fig. H (♂ genitalia, adult); YAMAZAKI, 1976 : 301; KUZNETZOV, 1976a : 91; LIU & PAI, 1977 : 52, pl. 7, fig. 10, pl. 21, fig. 74 (adult, ♀ genitalia); LIU *et al.*, 1981 : 52, pl. 11, fig. 293 (adult); KAWABE 1982 : 132, pl. 27, fig. 50 (adult); SUZUKI & KOMAI, 1984 : 109; KOMAI, 1986 : 219, figs. 1–14 (adult, larva, pupa); SUGI, 1989 : 906.

Petrova pini KUZNETZOV, 1969 : 365, figs. 18, 19a (♂ ♀ genitalia); KOMAI, 1986 : 219 (synonym of *monopunctata*).

Petrova monopunctata pini : KUZNETZOV, 1970 : 441; KUZNETZOV 1976a : 91.

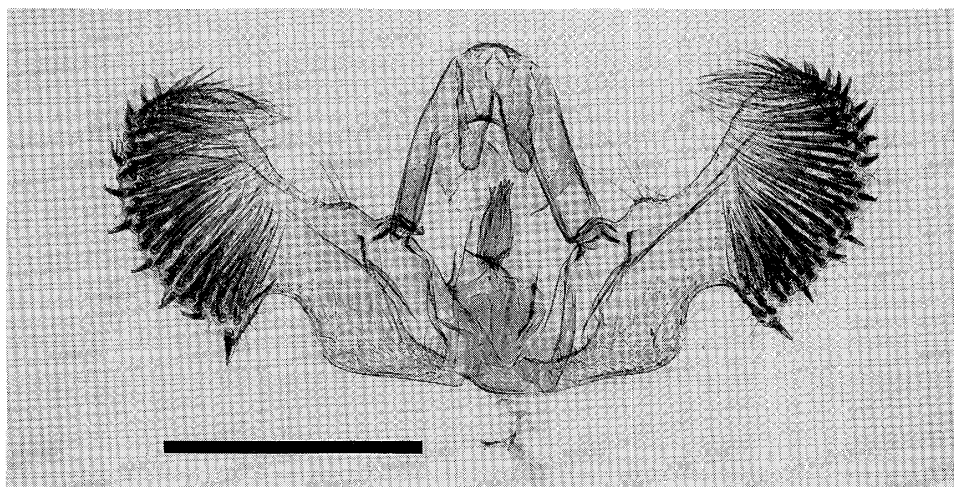


Fig. 9. Male genitalia of *Retinia monopunctata* (OKU) (Scale = 0.5 mm).

♂, ♀. Wing expanse 11 – 16.5 mm. Head brownish gray. Forewing ground color brownish gray, apical 1/3 grayish. Costa with six pairs of whitish strigulae beyond 1/3. Median fascia indicated by two broad grayish white streaks, which originate from the first two pairs of costal strigulae. On preapical area lying a conspicuous black spot. Hindwing light grayish brown, sometimes paler toward base.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9): Socius straight. Aedeagus armed with approximately 12 cornuti. Ventral concavity of valva shallow. Cucullus oval, ventral angle protruded.

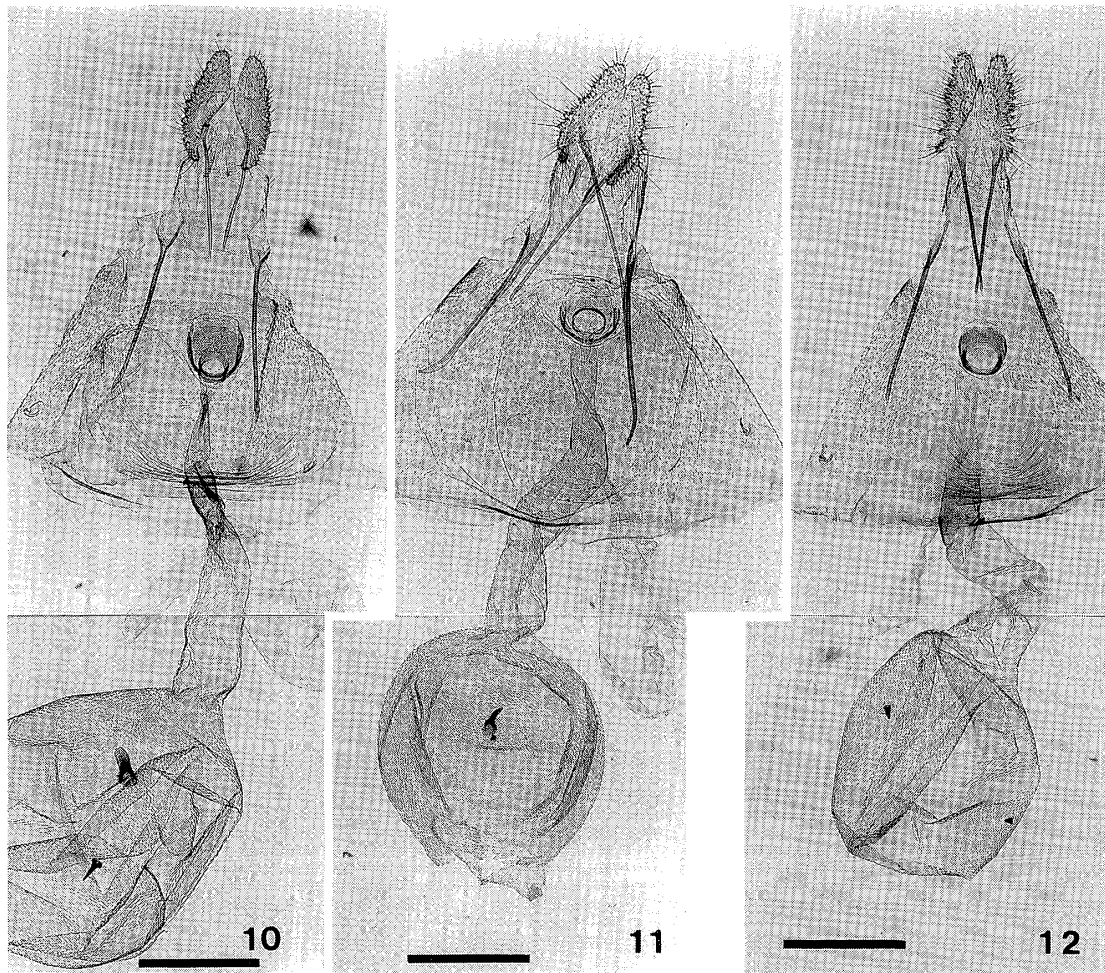
Female genitalia (Fig. 12): Apophysis posterioris shorter than apophysis anterioris. Signa considerably small, equally sized.

Material examined. 14 ♂, 15 ♀. Hokkaido — Iwamizawa, 3 ♀, 7. VI. 1982 (F. KOMAI); Asahikawa, ♂, 14 – 16. VI. 1958 (T. YASUDA); Yamabe, ♂, em. 7. IV. 1959 (T. KODAMA), ex cone of *Pinus strobus*; Nopporo, ♂, em. 13. V. 1959 (S. YOGO), ex cone of *Abies sachalinensis*; Bibai, ♂, 23. V. 1975 (F. KOMAI), 4 ♀, 10 – 14. VI. 1982 (F. KOMAI), ♂, em. 7. V. 1983 (F. KOMAI), ex shoot of *Picea glehnii*, ♂, ♀, 4 – 9. V. 1983 (F. KOMAI), ex cones of *Larix kaempferi*, ♂, em. 13. IV. 1983 (F. KOMAI), ex cone of *A. homolepis*, 3 ♀, em. 12 – 16. IV. 1983 (F. KOMAI), ex shoots of *A. homolepis*, 3 ♂, em. 6 – 10. V. 1983 (F. KOMAI), ex cones of *A. holophylla*, 4 ♂, 3 ♀, em. 7 – 21. IV. 1983 (F. KOMAI), ex cones of *Pinus strobus*. Honshu — Gifu Pref. : Hikagedaira, ♀, 27 – 28. VIII. 1981 (Y. NASU).

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku), North China, USSR (Primorskii krai).

Food plant. Shoots and cones of *Abies sachalinensis* (Fr. SCHMIDT) MAST., *A. homolepis* SIEB. et ZUCC., *Picea polita* (SIEB. et ZUCC.) CARR., *P. glehnii* (Fr. SCHMIDT) MAST., *P. jezoensis* (SIEB. et ZUCC.) CARR.; shoot of *P. abies* KARST.; cones of *A. holophylla* MAXIM., *Pinus strobus* LINN., *Larix kaempferi* (LAMB.) CARR., Pinaceae (KOMAI, 1986); cone of *Pinus koraiensis* SIEB. et ZUCC., Pinaceae (KUZNETZOV, 1969).

Remarks. There is no species superficially similar to this species. For the biology see KOMAI (1986).



Figs. 10–12. Female genitalia. 10. *Retinia cristata* (WALSINGHAM). 11. *R. coelureostriana* (CARADJA). 12. *R. monopunctata* (OKU) (Scale = 0.5 mm).

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摘 要

日本産 *Retinia* 属と 1 新種の記載 (鱗翅目 : ハマキガ科) (那須義次)

Retinia 属は, FERNALD (1908) によって指定された模式種 *Phalaena Tortrix buoliana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER] が *Rhyacionia* 属の模式種と同一であることから, *Rhyacionia* 属の劣級客観同物異名と

して扱われてきた。しかし、LERAUT (1979)は、DESMAREST (1857)が *Retinia* 属の模式種に *Retinia resinana* GUENÉE (= *Phalaena Tinea resinella* LINNAEUS) を既に指定していることを指摘し、*Petrova* 属を *Retinia* 属の劣級主観同物異名とした。

本論文において、日本から *Retinia* 属の 1 新種の記載を行うとともに、従来 *Petrova* 属として知られていた 3 種を新たに *Retinia* 属に移した。

Retinia 属は全北区に分布し、20 種以上が記録されている。本属は、1) 雄交尾器の valva のくびれ部の腹方にくぼみ (ventral concavity) があること、2) valva の basal opening の後方端に三角形の硬化した突起 (clasper) を持つことにより特徴づけられる。幼虫は、マツ類、モミ類、トウヒ類の新梢や球果に食入する。本属は *Blastesthia* 属に交尾器の構造と斑紋の類似から近縁であると考えられるが、1) 雄交尾器の valva に ventral concavity がある、2) 雌交尾器の signa は 2 つであることで区別できる。日本産 *Retinia* 属の種は以下の 4 種である。

Retinia jezoensis NASU (新種) エゾズアカヒメハマキ (新称) 図 2, 6

開張 13.5 mm. 雄の前翅に前縁褶がない。前翅の地色は黒褐色、基部と中央部に幅広い鉛色の帯が横切り、翅頂部と肛角上に不定形の鉛色斑を持つ。分布：日本（北海道）。寄主植物：不明。

本種は次種 *R. cristata* (WALSINGHAM), マツズアカシンムシと外部表徴では類似するが、1) 前翅の地色はより黒いこと、2) 翅頂から 1 / 3 までの前縁の楔状紋は 2 つであること、3) 肛上紋は不明瞭で不定形の鉛色斑で示されること、4) 雄交尾器の sacculus の腹方端は鈍角をなすこと、5) cucullus の腹方端は丸いことで区別できる。

Retinia cristata (WALSINGHAM) (新結合) マツズアカシンムシ 図 3, 7, 10

分布：日本全土、韓国、中国（華中以北）、タイ国。寄主植物：アカマツ、クロマツ、馬尾松 (*Pinus massoniana* LAMB.) の新梢と球果。

本種は外部表徴では前種 *R. jezoensis* NASU, エゾズアカヒメハマキに類似する。識別点は前種の項に示した。

Retinia coeruleostriana (CARADJA) (新結合) マツアカツヤシンムシ 図 4, 8, 11

分布：日本（本州中部以北、北海道を除く）、中国北部、ソ連邦（沿海州）。寄主植物：アカマツの新梢。

本種は外部表徴では *Rhyacionia dupulana simulana* HEINRICH, マツツマアカシンムシに類似するが、前翅の翅頂部から 1 / 5 が黒灰色であることで区別できる。

Retinia monopunctata (OKU) (新結合) ツマクロテンヒメハマキ 図 5, 9, 12

分布：日本（北海道、本州、四国）、中国（華北）、ソ連邦（沿海州）。寄主植物：トドマツ、ウラジロモミ、ハリモミ、エゾマツの新梢と球果；ドイツトウヒの新梢；チョウセンモミ、ストローブマツ、カラマツ、チョウセンマツの球果。

本種と外部表徴で近似する種はなく、識別は容易である。

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